WHERE'S BABY CODDINGTON?

HER GOODWIN AND HER POY UP OF ien Cordington's Little Son Acted M Court
If the Had Ever Sten She Stather Break
Nort Quentions Encluded Men, Coddingten Benter the Stories About Stor Mahits,

The troubles of Mrs. Alms Louise Cedding-tee-Fellows were temporarily transferred to the Yorkville Folice Court restorday morning, when Mrs. Edward G. Goodwin and her son. Clifford Coddington Geodwin, of 247 Fifth avenue, appeared for examination on the barge of kidnapping Gladys, the three-yearold baby of Mrs. Coddington-Fellows. The court room was crowded with the

friends and relatives of the opposing parties and an eager mob of curiosity-seekers. Mr. Goodwin arrived early with his mother, for whom a summons had issued as an friend of the family, Mrs. Thomas Hicks. Mrs. Coddington-Fellows came in a little later, acmeanied by her new-made husband, James Walte Fellows. With her were also her two little bors. Clarence Homer Morgan Coddingtes, 12 years old, and James Ensley Codding-tes, aged 9. She had in her train three of her maids, Christine Lynch, Anna Johnson, and Kate Johnson, the last of whom was the nurse Hitle Gladys before she was taken away.

Lawrer Cleveland of Evarts, Beaman & Choate, who represent the Goodwins in the present matter as well as in the proceedings palors the Sheriff's jury, asked for a private hearing, which request Justice Feitner grant-ed, to the disappointment of the great crowd. Mr. Cleveland was unsuccessful in his efforts to have the reporters excluded. The axamina-



MRS. CODDINGTON-PELLOWS.

Clarence Coddington, the 12-year-old boy, was the first witness. He was not sworn, but simply made a statement. He said that the last time he had seen his sisters, Luiu and Gladys, was on the morning of May 8, when he saw Lulu lead the little girl by the hand to a carriage waiting in front of a house a few doors from his mother's residence. He saw in the carriage Clifford Goodwin, whom he identi-fied in court, and he said that as soon as the children were in the carriage Goodwin gave the order to drive away. On cross-examination by Lawrer Cleveland

the boy said that his mother was up stairs at the time that Lulu took Gladys from the Was your mether sick ?" asked Mr. Clove

She wasn't sick," answered the boy, "but she hadn't been down to breakfast."
"Did you ever see your mother drunk?" Mr. Cleveland went on.
"No never." said the boy. Then he broke

down and began to cry.

His mother put her arms about him and tried to quiet him.

It's a chame to ask a little boy such questions; she cried, flashing a giance at Mr.

Lawrer Thompson, for the complainant, had irready objected to this sort of questioning. Hr. Cleveland explained that he desired to show that the boy's mother was intexested, and that on the night before Lulu took diadys away she had found the heaby in bed with her mother and had taken her to her own room, thinking the child's life in danger. But Justice Feitner sustained Mr. Thompson, saying that he would not permit the mother's character to leastered. tacked. na Johnson, one of the nurses, then testi-that she had seen Gladys taken away by

feet that she had seen Gladys taken away or Luu, who put her into a carriage in which Goodwin sat. She also said that Lulu had had thatys out for a carriage ride on the evening of May 8, the day before the alleged kidnapting, and that Mrs. Goodwin was in the carriage. When Lulu got back sheetoid the witness that they had intended to carry Gladys away that hey had intended to carry Gladys away that hey had thought it better to bring her back. Lulu had singe told her that they had thought it better to bring her back. Lulu had singe told her that they had taken Gladys to Morris Heights. Lulu asked her not to vreak of it as Goodwin had told her to keep the matter secret.

Christine Lynch another of the maids, correbotated Anna Johnson's testimony. In her cross-examination Lawyer Cleveland again tried to iring out something about Mrs. Coddington-feilows's habits. He attempted to show that Lulu was justified in running away with her liftle sister.

Justice Feitner said he would not allow the character of the muber to be brought forward to show a motive for removing the child.

I don't think, "he said, "that any one has a right to take a child from its parents without legs! proceedings. Even were the parents function in one would have a right to take away a child summarily."

The witners also a-ld that she had seen Goodwin return to the house for the baby's milk bottle after the carriage had driven away with Laiu and her little sister. She tostified, it reply to a direct question from Mr. Cleveland, that she had never seen her mistress integrated.

Mrs. Coddington-Fe lows herself then took

with Laiu and her little sister. She testified, a testy to a direct question from Mr. Cleveland, that she had never seen her mistress interested.

Mrs. Coddington-Fe'lows herself then took the witness stand. She was dressed jashionably in black silk, and wore a jaunty hat with the trimmings. A nearly oin was at her throat, but she wore no other jewelry. She had roses in her corrage. Her story was substantially that published in The Sun yesterday morning. She toid of the property left to her and her children by her father and her uncle, and exhibited how she had sloen appointed guardian of her children by her husband's will and how she had given tonds. She then rehearsed the story of tiladys's taking away. No legal proceedings had ever been taken to get the child away, and she had never given her consent that the lar y should go.

When asked if she had over remained away from home overnight. Mrs. Coddington-Fellows replied that she had done so only when she was annoyed by Clifford Goodwin, upon which eccasions she would go to a hotel and return home in the morning. Mr. tleveland wanted to know if she had gene to various housing locations in a kidnapping case.

Mr. Cleveland then tried to draw out the admission that the witness was in the habit of drawing in quor. Mrs. Coddington-Fellows denied it and finally made the assertion that for the past year she had not drunk a drop of the taking away for Gladys. After some testimers on this point the lawyers commed up. Awyer Thompson contended that Clifford Goodwin was the active agent in the child's removal. Lawrer Cleveland declared that for the rask year she had not drunk a drop of the taking away of Gladys. After some testimers on this point the lawrers aummed up. Awyer Thompson contended that Clifford Goodwin was the active agent in the child's removal. Lawrer Cleveland declared that here we are not substituted to show that Lulu was headstrong and will her substituted the same of the case.

Mr. Cleveland went on another tack, and tried to show that a substitute fin

AMITH, JOHN P., HIR SPRECH.

John P. Smith lent variety to the general run of Independent County Organization ora-tory by his speech last night in the Eighteenth Assembly district, where a meeting was held at Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue to organize the friends of the organization in the district. Mr. Smith is editor of the Wine and spirit Gazette. Of course, his address was an attack on Tammany Hall, as attacking Tammany in the particular business of the Independent County Organization.

He referred to what he alleged to be the fact

that before last election the number of arrests for Sunday liquor selling was from seventy to eighty a week, but that since that time it has been increased to more than 100. Now, what is the object of this renewed ac-

tivity on the part of the police in making

excise arrests for violation of the bundar law?" he asked. "There is Tammany politics play an important part in the Tammany discipline. They are held as a sort of sword suppended over the heads of the liquor dealers, ready to come down should they show any signs of independence and fall to obey the mandates of the bosses of the Fourteenth street Wigwam. Woe be to the unfortunate liquer dealer thus indicted who falls to turn up his bleaves and go to work in dead earnest this fall for the Tammany candidate.

"Right here I want to ask a question of the Police Commissioners and of Superintendent Byrnes. Why is it that of the 7.0% or more liquor stores which are doing business on Sunday but 100, or even less, are selected as victims every Sunday? It is all bosh and non-sense to say the police are powerless teenforce the Sunday law unifermly. The Police Commissioners and Superintendent Byrnes know better. Go to Superintendent Byrnes and ask him and he will rell you the Sunday law can be enforced if the Police i emmissioners desire it. The Esnate committee might inquire into this." play an important part in the Tammany disci-

on this point.

Col. Alexander R. Bacon of Brooklyn also spoke and warned the voters against the straight ticket hereey of the Milholland Republicans.

ACCUSES HER HUSBAND'S ACCUSER. Cetta Milasi, Mrs. Papa Says, Esa Of with

An effort is to be made by the relatives of Gaetano Papa, in Newark, to procure his reease from prison. Papa is a member of Chief Robert A. Hargerty's New Jersey Detective Bureau and also a manufacturer of hatters' furs at Lawrence and Mechanic streets. Cella Milani, who accuses Papa of assaulting her, was employed in his shop as a fur cutter. His lawyer, Elwood S. Leary of Newark, drew up the indenture by which the girl was transferred to Fapa's keeping by her mother. It was about Feb. I that they came to him, he says, and the girl acted as interpreter for her mother. They appeared to be delighted when the papers were read and signed.

Lawyer Leary says that there was nothing irregular in the transaction. He has been retained to defend Papa. Mrs. Fapa said yesterday that when the girl ran away she took 500 or 380 out of a drawer in the shop, locked the drawer and earried away the key, and that this was the reason Papa was so anxious to get her. Mrs. Fapa says that the girl did not have to work hard in the shop, but merely to see that the other children did not loaf while Papa was away on detective work. Robert A. Haggerty's New Jersey Detective

MICARAGUA CINAL AFFAIRS.

The Receiver May Accept \$100,000 for the Construction Company of He Can't Get More Thomas B. Atkins, receiver of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, on April 28 filed a report with the United States Circuit Court siving an inventory of the property of the siving an inventory of the property of the company now in the receiver's possession. Judge Lacombe grauted yesterday an amended decree. Bring 2004,000 as the upset price for the property and assets of the company. It is ordered that of this sum \$25,000 shall be paid in each at the time of the sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter. In each the upset price the purchase price shall exceed that fixed as the upset price the purchaser, if a stockholder of the company, may apply in payment of the excees the estimated amount of the dividenda he would be entitled to reserve on the stockhold by him. In case the receiver cannot sell the property when first offered he may subsequently accept a bid of \$100,000 or more. It was further ordered that it he ascertained at once just what claims are outstanding against the company.

New York Baptlet Boye' Brigade to Sare togs. SARATOGA, May 26.—The Baptist Boys' Brigade from New York and Brookire, Capt. John H. Denning acting Colonel of the Third Regiment of New York, commanding, arrived

liegiment of New York, commanding, arrived here to-day, and went into "camp" in the Town Hall. They will remain till Monday evening. The brigade is made up of twelve different companies. Their flag and Bible difficate a novel feature of combined patriotism and religion.

The Baptist Mission Chapel railroad car "Giad Tidings" was dedicated here to-day to the Google-bearing service. The car is 75 feet long. The interior is anodoomely fitted up as a chapel. It has sittings for 120 persons. The car is a gift from William Hillie of New York, who made a presentation speech. The car bears the legend God is Love." It will start at once for its continued and

DOWN WITH THE INCOMETAX! PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEW YOR.

ly Mere and There a Man, Whatever

Fetties, Who Returns to high the Cali-flemple Names From the List of Signers. New York business men in all branches of trade have been doing a good deal of lively huntling for two days preparing the formal protest that they are going to make this week gainst the income tax. This protest is to take the form of a mass meeting in the Metro-Opera House or the Carnegie Music Hall on Thursday night, at which will be present a dozen or more representatives of every branch of trade in the city. The protect has been taken up by merchants, bankers, and insurance men, and the returns yesterday showed that Thursday evening's meeting will be a thoroughly representative one. It is to be the first of a series of such meetings that the opponents of the income tax are going to hold in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large

Eastern business contres.
"When the people realize," said Mr. Edward F. O'Dwyer yesterday, "the real meaning of the income tax and how seriously it is going to affect them, they will protest so strong that

Washington cannot afford to pass it over."

Although the proposition to hold such a meeting in New York was suggested only two or three days ago, it has met with general aproval. Thus far no important business man who has been asked to cooperate has refused, morrow afternoon to perfect the arrangements or the mass meeting was sent out last week. In a general way this call denounced the income tax as an attack on the industries of the

Among the men who were selected to push the protest were Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company: R. M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Evan Thomas, President of the Produce Exchange; F. K. Sturgis, President of the Stock Exchange; Frederick Lovejoy, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company; John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; W. H. Woelverton, President of the New York Transfer Company; Col. William L. Strong, and Edward F. O'Dwyer, who has been selected to act as secretary. The insurance companies yesterday reported that the petitions sent out by them to their agents to secure signatures of policy holders and others who are opposed to the income tax had been well received. They have sent circular letters to their a cents with these petitions, calling their attention to the fact that the emergency was great and urging immediate action. Bank: Evan Thomas, President of the Prod-

selection, the thingstratemental Proves have beined, the thingstratemental Proves have been been to the provision of the prov

"These petitions alone will contain more signatures than any petitions that have been sent to the Senate for years. There will be added to them the petitions of business men all through the East."

As an indication of the class of men in New York who are opposed to the income tax, here are a few of the names of men who have signed the call of Thursday's meeting:

F. P. Courr. 64 Wallstreet.

the call of Thuraday's meeting:

F. P. Olcott. 64 Wall street.

R. M. Giallaway. 50 Wall street.

Kyas Thomas & Co., 420 Freduce Exchange.

F. Loranor. 50 Roundway.

Jones H. Innan. Cotton hichance.

Rowans F. O. Uwras. 15 Whitehall street.

Jones H. Firry. 310 Nott avenue.

Howans N. Tarlos. 69 Franklin street.

Walled Misrm. 115 Worth street.

Tiknosons. M. Iwas 100 Worth street.

William Gunzhoson. 41 Worth street.

W. Hansy C. Tallos. 69 West Thirty-sinth street.

Hansy C. Tallos. 60 West Thirty-sinth street. HENDAMIN REFERD, 72 Worth street.

II. B. Hart, 556 Broad was a freet.

Hosen Winders and N. Reads street.

Hosen R. Macronason, 104 Worth street.

Woodder Landon, 104 Worth street.

GROBER P. SLAW, 506 Broadway.

BROOMERS W. FAI, 63 Worth street.

J. R.CEARD, 87 Grand street.

PREDESER VIEWOM & ACREMA, corner of Church a soured street.

PILLE, Charman & France, 60 Leonard street.

PILLE, Charman & France, 60 Leonard street.

PARENS, WILDER & CO., 67 Leonard street.

PARENS, WILDER & CO., 67 Leonard street.

V. Hy. Roymonillo & CO., 45 Leonard street.

V. Hy. Roymonillo & CO., 45 Leonard street.

V. Hy. Roymonillo & CO., 45 Leonard street. BRIGHER, LEWRIT, 42 CO., 43 Leonard street.
Whith, Rothershild & Co., 43 Leonard street.
Whither & Family, 40 and 42 Leonard street.
A Banswit & Co. 44 and 46 Leonard street.
Kawran, Manning & Co. 50 and no Frankiln street.
W. L. Stramso & Co. 50 frankiln street.
W. L. Stramso & Co.
The M. S. Clarkie Company, by John Chadin, President.
Shuffly, Hood & Gasness, 125 Worth street.
R. H. Hamilton & Co.
The R. T. Palines Company,
W. S. Bacomes & Co.
Lat. Twandy & Co.
L. D. Julians & Co.
P. Van Volksburgen & Co.
Catles & Co.

They are representative business men in their different branches, and there is no poli-In Ald of the German West Side Dispension, A benefit performance for the German West Side Dispensary will be given on June 2 at the Side Dispensary will be given on June 2 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, East Fifty-eighth street. Members of the Irving Place Theatre company and Germania company have volunteered their services, as have a number of well-known singers, among them Mr. Bahrens and Miss Pfairs. Mmc. Materna also may siag. The German West Side Dispensary has lately moved to a new building on West Fortr-second street, and has very greatly increased its field of work. Twentr-five thousand of the sick poor of the city are now annually treated at the institution.

Everything Plain Exc-pt the Trowel. Everything Finis Energy the Tecury.
The corner stone of the new City Hall, in Jersey City, was laid by Mayor Wanser at non yesterday. The cornmony was very simple, the Mayor having refused to enaction any elaplay or any expenditure of money for feasting. It was not generally known at what time the stone would be laid, so that not more than one hundred persone ware present, liciuding City Hall Commissioners Peterson and Data, John J. Navin, the Mayor's private secretary; inspected Tailman, City Treasurer J. R. Cheviant, and act-liky Treasurer J. R. Cheviant, the major was been described in the latest was leaved by the latest was leaved by the latest was leaved by the stone close of the Rajar target in the latest was leaved by the stone close of the Rajar target in which is the close of the Rajar target in which is a close of the Rajar target in which is a close of the Rajar target in which is a close of the Rajar target in which is a close of the Rajar target in the Rajar

ONLY THINTY OLZBERS A DAE. lan Tyrnuny Go Purchet T. Staft It Bo Po-A SATCHER PILLED WITH A DANGER

Naw, by Bookus! Haten to this. The boos rewers of Chicago have abolished the Sternowirth." Shades of Gambrians, where is Altgold? Donnerwetter | potstansend! May and as dry as a desert's sands who have dared to transgress the unwritten law of centuries and stop the free-beer allowance of their workmen, Donnerwetter again, and pots-

For thousands of years the custom has prevailed. Since before Heratius smots Lars Porsens at Tiber's bridge, or Jacob's sons played that trick on the Shechemites, no visi-tor to any browery but has seen that cool, quiet nook where the brewers' beer is kept. It has existed unchailenged through hundreds of generations. It had come to be regarded by the workmen as their inalicable right. But upstart Chicago has started the wedge that is designed to split the custom of ages. No won-der there is revolt. No wonder that at the neeting in front of Seipp's brewery last week journeymen brewers, wagon drivers, coopers, bottlers, bottle washers, and all protested in the name of outraged liberty and degraded manhood against the monstrous crime.

It all happened because Wacker & Birk got a new brauknecht from that great browery in Munich where for 20 piennige you get a litre of pure nectar. He was a good brauknecht, and he understood the brauknesht's business, which is principally to patronize the Sternewirth. Prof. Bier Paunch, the famous anatom-iat of Wurzburg, has demonstrated by actual experiment that no other work is so good a thirst daveloper as a journeyman brewer's. To this fact the erudite physiologist traces that delightfully uncertain gait, half hitch, half roll, like the limp of a lame fiddler crab; that

delightfully uncertain gait, half hitch, half roll, like the limp of a lame fiddler crab: that fine sunrise complexion, that rich aunest nose, those eyes the color of blue gingham, which was warranted to wash but didn't; that jovial protuberance of abdomen, and that voice like the mellow note of a transatiantic liner's log whistle, which contribute to the uniformly magnificent appearance of brewery employees of Chicago.

Now the men who worked for Wacker & Birk before the new brauknecht came over from Bavaria were a shining honor to the Stenewirth. But the brauknecht, he gleamed like a silver tower on a wall of polished trass. It was nothing for the others to negotiate sixty or seventy gleases of beer a day, but the very first day that the new brauknecht colled for Wacker & Bird the Sternewirth drew for him lu'g glasses, which he drank with the air of a tout who has found a "good thing."

The Sternewirth's business at the Wacker & Birk brewery grew, and the brewers business grew with it. In a short time the journeymen and the rest were drinking twenty kees a day. "But." they said, "If we drink it, coes not the brewery have to brew it? Is not the business of the firm increasing? Do they not have a larger output every year?

It was when the Sternewirth's business had reached 7,200 kegs a year that Wacker & Birk had a meeting of the boss brewers and the bernewirth was doomed. The bosses and it was too expensive, it didn't yield satisfactory results, it wasn't good for the journeymen, and a lot of other just as foolish things. So they passed a greatifiederse that the Sternewirth was abolished, and that thereafter no brewer's workman should have more than thirty glasses of beer for nothing in one day.

It was a terrible blow. Just fancy it! Only thirty glasses a day for men who could drink a hundred. "Donnerwetter" said the journeymen. Then they went away and hired a hail. The proprietor of the hail isld in an extra stock of 180 kegs of beer and there was no meeting. "Tyranny!" shouted the fourneymen: "oppression, s

busy with another kind of strikers, the committee has not yet met with the success it believes is in store for it.

One of the massengers on a train which pulled into Chicago about 0 clock last Thursday morning was a man who never before had seen the Windy City. He got up sarly, so as to catch the first glimpse of it. The morning was superb, and he stepped out on the platform to enjoy it. The air was fresh and cool and sweet; the sun shone brightly; the grass and trees were beautiful in their new green robes; the birds were soaring aloft for their matutinal song. As the train rounded that curve and dashed by that little point of wood where the first view of the pride of Cook county bursts upon the vision the brakeman came out on the platform, and, pointing to a low-lying black cloud en the horizon, shouted to the traveller:

"There she is."

"There," pointing again.

"There." pointing again.
"That cloud of smoke?"
"That ain't smoke, man."
"What is it, then?"
"That's gloom."

The Bethlehem Company Protests Against the Severe Requirements, WASHINGTON, May 26.—The test which was to have taken place to-day of the 17-inch Harvey-

of barbette armor for the battle ships, has been indefinitely postponed at the request of the Bethlehem company. It is understood that the company will appeal to Secretary Herbert against the severe requirements im-posed by the department on the heavy armor which has been treated with the Harvey process.

The failure of an 18-inch plate to pass the acceptance test a week ago has alarmed the Bethlehem Company, and it is believed that they are not willing to submit to another test under the same conditions with a plate one inch thinner, and with the high velocities of the 12-luch projectiles.

The company hold that treating the plates The company hold that treating the plates increases the liability to loss from the failure of the armor to come up to requirements, and that as the Harvey process is in the nature of an experime t when applied to very heavy armor, the department should not impose such asvere tests. It is said that the plate which was to have been tested to-day will not be tested until a conference is held between the bacretery and the Bethlehem representatives, who will ask that the velocities be considerably reduced. The department, however, will insist upon the present method of ballistic tests for all heavy armor, as it is contended that, with a reduction of velocities, no conclusions could be reached as to the actual value of the process on heavy armor.

MURDERER BULL MAY RECOVER. He Tried Hard to Tak Last Night, but He Bid Not nuggred.

Edward Bull, who brutally murdered his rife in Kearny, N. J., early on Friday moraing and then cut his throat, was still alive last night at St. Michael's Hrapital. He had recovered consciousness but could not talk. His condition yesterday gave reason to believe that he might recover. The windpipe is partly agreed. Coroner Volk of Hudson county drew a jury, and the members viewed the promises and the body of the woman resterday.

A sharp butcher kuife and a two-foot screw-driver, which Chief Turnbuil found under the mattrees of Mrs. Buil's bed, were shown them. It is supposed that buil hid them there to have them ready for the time when he had gained nerve spough to carry out his threat of aurdering his wife and her brother-in-law. Henry Willinghby. dering his wife and her brother-in-new, items withoughby.

Ou the other hand, Mrs. Bull may have anticipaled an attack such as ended her life, and taken the knile and ergewortver from the butcher shop to prufest freezelf from her hundred. The inquest will be held to-maryew. Built tried hard to laik have night, but did not an exact in utperfix an intelligible word. He are seed in utperfix an intelligible word. He are seed to be a few and a seed to be a seed

BRENNER'S STRANGE CRIME

OUR AXPLOSIFE.

Med Saved \$400 Out of a Very Small Income, Mis Brother Says, and When This Was Lost in Sie Suctions Ventures with Wegerle it Made Sim Desperate, The Anarchiet Adolph Brenner, who set out on Friday night to murder William Wegerle and his whole family at their home. 31 Biescherstreet, Williamsburgh, and who afterward shot himself, may die of his wound. He is in St. Catherine's Hospital. He put the muzgie of the revolver in his mouth and the bullet passed upward and lodged under the left ere. Attempts to extract it have been unsuccessful. He is guarded constantly by a policeman. Several times during Friday night, while he lay half asleep, he talked about anarchy. He

also asked for his mother.

Detective Miller of the Cedar street station set out early yesterday morning to learn more of Brenner's character and history. Mrs. Brenwell-behaved and had kept good hours. She said he was at home at 7 or 8 o'clock every night and rarely went out after that. The failure of the business in which he and Wegerie had embarked worried him a great deal, and when the partnership was dissolved

it set him almost'crazy.
"On Friday afternoon," she said, "my son ected very strangely, and when I asked him what the trouble was he replied that he was roing up to Wegerle's house to kill Wegerle if he didn't get what meney belonged to him. The threat worried me so much that I went out all of it I would forget what my son said he would do."

Mra. Brenner seemed to be ignorant of the contents of the bag found in Brenner's room, which contained explosives and fuses. She said she was under the Impression that the bag contained pens, which Brenner was trying to sell. and got a pint of beer, believing that if I drank

contents of the bag found in Brenner's room, which contained explosives and tuess. She said she was under the impression that the bag contained pens, which Brenner was trying to sell.

Detective Miller went to the hospital at neon yesterday to see Brenner. Brenner was able to talk. He admitted that he went to Wegerle shouse to do mischief; in fact, to blow up everything if necessary. He said that Wegerle had ruined him, and would give him no satisfaction when he went to his house to see him. To a reporter Brenner said: "Nen Wegerle and I went fare business everything went along well for a time. Then the sale of our novelty pens was stopped by the Waterman Fountain Pen Company on the ground that they were an infringement of their patent. This week I went to see the lawyers of that company, and when they forbade me absolutel, from selling the pen I resolved upon vengeance on Wegerle for having led me into the scheme whereby I lost all my hard-sarned savings. Neither my mother nor brother knew that I had dynamits; nor did they know what I intended to do. I bought the explosive in New York, but I will not tell where. "Wegerle, who was wounded slightly in the right shoulder, said yesterday that two months and, business being bad, he and Brenner decided to dissolve partnership, and he paid Brenner Slidt in cash and assigned him 3400 worth of stock. It was agreed before the separation took place that he Wegerle, should dispose of Brenner's stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner's stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner stock and turn the proceeds over to Brenner's stock and turn the proceed of the process of the stock and turn the proceed of the process of

advertised that he had \$400 and wanted to go into a partnership business. Wegerle answered the advertisement, and Adolph saw him. The result was that he and Wegerle started the Progress Novelty and Pen Company. For the \$400 which my brother turned over to Wegerle he received a big pile of pens, and then the place in Centre street. New York, was started.

What few pens my brother sold were to his own friends. The business had scarcely been under way when notice was received that the selling of the pens was an infringement on Waterman's fountain res. This stopped the business and the partnership was alterward

waterman's fountain ree. This stopped the business and the partnership was alterward dissolved. My brother then felt very bad about his loss and Wegerle cheered him up by teiling him that he had another scheme on foot, the selling of a patent liquid ink eraser. Wegerle indused him to put \$100 into this. This money he got from my mother. This scheme also was a failure. Then when my brother saw his hard-earned savings all gone he called repeatedly at Wegerles house and finally got back \$125 of his money in settlement. He went there after that for more money and so did my mother, but they could never get any satisfaction from Wegerle. After that my brother acted as if he went out of his mind, but nobody thought he would do what he did. It is a mystery to me where he got the explosive. My mother and I certainly knew nothing about the stuff."

It was learned last night that Brenner bought the explosive in the Havemeyer building, this city.

Briegates from the National Associations to The third triennial meeting of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons will be held in Metzerott's Music Hall, Twelfth and F streets, N. W., Washington, on May 29, 30, 31, and June 1.

This Congress is composed of the fourteen national associations, comprising one in each great department of medicine, namely, the American Surgical Association, American Citmatological Association, Association of American Phraicians, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, American Orthopsedie Association, American Physiological Society, can Pediatric Society, American Ophthalmo logical Society, American Otological Society, American Neurological Association, American Gynecological Society, American Dermatological Association, and the American Laryngo logical Association.

Each of these national associations elects a delegate to the Congress, and this body constitutes an Executive Committee, elects its gress. The meetings are held every three years in Washington. The mornings are given up to the individual work of the associations, while in the afternoons there are debates of common interest, each debate being under the charge of one of the component na tional associations, which has selected the subject and the debaters, and has had over a

tional associations, which has selected the subject and the debaters, and has had over a year to prepare.

The President of the present Congress is Dr. Alfred L. Loomis and the Chairman of the Executive Committee Dr. Landon Carter Gray, both of this city. I'lle Treasurer is Dr. John h. Billings of Washington, and the Secretary Dr. William H. Carmait of New Haven. The Presidents of each of the national associations are ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the Congress. They are Dr. George C. Harrison Philadelphia: Dr. Gorham Bacon, New York: Dr. B. Fachs, New York: Dr. B. Morrison, Baitimore; Dr. D. Bryson, Delavan, N.Y.: Dr. Andrew H. Bouith, New York: Dr. Reginald H. Fitz, Boston; Dr. George Chimore, San Francisco; Dr. A. M. Phelpa, New York: Dr. interry P. Bowditch, Boston; Dr. Harrison Allen Falladelphia, and Dr. J. Ewing Masts, Philadelphia.

The sessions of the Congress will be as follows: On Tuesday afternoon the Congress will be opened by Dr. Gray, after which papers on Mornhology as a Factor in the Study of Diamass will be read. For Wadnesday the subjects are "Sewer Usas," and the "Distribution and Control of Leptony in North America."

On Thursday "Nephritis is its Surgical Associate will be taken up. In the sessions of the Congress will be held, and later papers will be read on "The Influence of Animal Experimentation on Medical Belonce." On Friday the business meeting of the Congress will be held, and later papers will be read on "The Shurses of Infectious Frocesses on the Newsyns hystem."

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Tash associated will be associated the congress will be presented to the Advance of the Congress will be held and later papers will be associated to the Congress on the Newsyns hystem."

AGAINST THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

The Company Council Take Titte to Land Known to Contain Minerals, Washimotos, May 26.—The long-pending and now famous "Borden mineral land case" was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. It involved the title to United States to-day. It involved the title to a large quantity of land claimed as a part of its grant by the Northern Facilic Railroad Company. The spinion of the sourt was delivered by Justice Field and was against the contention of the railroad company that the exemption of lands containing minerals (gold and sliver) made in the grant was limited to lands which were known to contain these minerals at the date of the set or location of the line of the road. No grant to railroad, said the Justice, had ever been held to past title to mineral lands and the practice of the Land Department has uniformly been to refuse to patent lands to a railroad company known to contain minerals prior to the date of patent. The judgment of the Circle Court in favor of the railroad company was therefore reversed and the case remanded, with instructions to enter judgment in compliance with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

with instructions to enter judgment in com-pliance with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Justice Brewer dissented from the judgment of the court. He contended that the title rassed with the definite location of the line, otherwise it could never be known, until patent was lasued, whether the railroad company had ti-tle to the grant or not. Justices Gray and Shi-res concurred in the dissent.

tie to the grant or not. Justices Gray and Shires concurred in the dissent.

In reference to the above decision, Mr. James McNaught, counsel for the receivers of the Northern Pacific Ralicoad Company, said resterday afternoon:

"The railroad company and its stock and bend holders are to be congratulated over the result of these decision. The Court held that the company is not entitled to lands known to be valuable for the mineral they contain if the mineral is discovered prior to the issue of patent. This decision under the Northern Pacific Company's charter gives the company the right to select agricultural lands located nearest to the line of the Northern Pacific Kiallroad for all such mineral lands within its grant. The mineral lands in the States of Montana and Icaho, where this decision will chiefly apply, are principally silver lands, and have but little value as compared with the evalue of the agricultural lands which the company will have the right to select in lieu thereof. At this time these mineral lands which can be classed as mineral. The Northern Pacific property, therefore, will not only not be damaged by this decision, but greatly benefited. The court dismissed the Montana tax case on the ground that there was no Federal question involved. It necessarily follows from these two decisions that if the company will cave almost all its taxes in Montana and idaho for the years 1860, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and be relieved from the payment of any taxes in the future on its lands until the patenta are issued therefor. The Tax Commissioner estimates that this will result in a saving of \$200,-000 per annum to the company."

MR. HUNTINGTON'S RAILROADS, Further Particulars in the Litigation in the

LOUISVILLE May 26.-The transactions beween C. P. Huntington, the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, by which the Chesapeake, Ohio and Railroad, by which the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad is to be transferred to the Louisville and Nashville, were brought out in an important suit filed in the United States Court this morning. On April 25 an intervening petition was filed by the Louisville and Nashville in the case of C. P. Huntington against the Chesapeake. Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, in which its contract with the Illinois Central was recited, and the ownership claimed of the depot at Seventh and Water streets and approaches in this city, as well as ownership of the property used in Memphis and Evansville by the Chesapeake road.

in Memphis and Evansville by the Chesapeake road.

By a supplemental petition filed as an amendment this morning, the petition is set up as a cross bill, and a foreclosure of the mortgage on the Chesapeake and Ohio is asserted and a sale is asked. The Louisville and Nashville says that it has carried out its part of the contract and now represents the same interests as represented by Huntington in the original suit, and that it holds also a majority of the second mortgage bonds. It asks that the property be sold and the proceeds divided among the creditors according to their several liens.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC INQUIRY Adjourned Until Jone & ta Milwankes-C. A. The Northern Pacific investigation was con-

cluded yesterday, so far as the examination of witnesses in this city is concerned, and the hearing was adjourned until June 4 in Mil-waukea. Yesterday's session was chiefly de-voted to formally aprending upon the records facts concerning the transactions under inves-

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tigation that appear upon the books of the Northern l'acific and its allied companies.

Mr. C. A. Spofford, formerly the private secretary of Mr. Henry Villard, did not appear. Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday adjudged him guility of centempt in not obeying the original subpone and ordered him to pay a fibe of \$250. An order of arrest was also placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for service. Mr. Spofford's counsel, Wheeler H. Peckham, flot a notice of appeal, which will act as a stay upon Judge Lacombe's ruiling.

IN FAYOR OF BAILBOAD POOLS. The House Commerce Committee Reports

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House Commerc Committee has ordered, by a practically unan Committee has ordered, by a practically unanimous vote, a favorable report on the Patierson bill, authorizing pooling contracts between railways when approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The bill also modified aome of the sections of the present law with reference to reports to the Commission and penalties for violation of the law and testimony of witnesses before the Commission. Mr. Patterson is now preparing his report on the bill, and this will be presented to the House about the middle of next week.

The Lebigh Valley Railroad will resume on Decoration Day its Mauch Chunk, Switchback, and Gien Onoko excursions. The train will leave at No clock in the morning, with a lunch lear attached. car attached.

The West Shore Railrond will run a special excursion train to Niagara Falls Tuesday night, on which the fare will be 58 for the round trip. Special trains will be run also en Tuesday and Wednesday to all points in the Catakills, for which tickets will be sold at the rate of one fare for the round trip.



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citiesen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,623 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'tolden Medical Discovery,' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lungs stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to

the "Golden Medical Discovery" my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the "Golden Medical Discovery" which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well." These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harrin's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, threat and lung diseases, Consumption. Under such chrounstance only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an uninous physician of fitamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He mays: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Chary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Fiscov's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she god well. My wife has also had hemorrouse from the lungs, 54 her sides hereditary in my wife here and Dr. Fiscov's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she god well. My wife has also had hemorrouse from the lungs, 54 hereditary in my wife hereditary in the sides hereditary in t



covery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy." Yours very truly,

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spensenarly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's tiolden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulany Mr. Dalaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

Mr. Dilaney's address is Campbell, Ohlo.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery," and in four months I was myself again, I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them. Yours truly, A. H. Sheards
Mariow, Esidwin Co., Ala
Mariow, Esidwin Co., Ala

Marlow, Ealdwin Co., Ala.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters tentifying to the cure of the awarest diseases of the throat, bronchis and lungs, by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." To build up solid flash and strength after the grip, possimonia, ("lung fever"), exhausing fevers, and other prestrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make full like cod liver oil and its masty compounds, but solid, wholesoms flash.

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchish

A complete treation on Throat, Bronchial, and Ling Dissass; also including Asthuss and Chronic Nasal Catarris, and pointing our successful means of home treatment for these maincies, will be mained to any address by the World's Dispaceary Medical Association is builded, R. Y., on receipt of six costs of the part of t